BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXIII. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894. NO. 1,667.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

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NOTICE
TO
LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS,
Tax Collector.

ap7

ANCIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

How the Old Roman Tradesmen Solicited Public Patronage.

Latin inscriptions, advertisements of tradesmen, form an interesting class, says Macmillan's Magazine. Here is one near Rome: "If you want inscriptions made, or have any need of marble work, you'll get it here." Another enterprising man at Bologna announces: "A bath in town style and every convenience." A similar notice meets us only eight miles from Rome, where, of course, most of the customers would be able to know whether they really had "town style" or not.

A curious example comes from Lyons, which may be paraphrased thus: "Here Mercury promises profit, Apollo safety, and Septumanus bed and breakfast. He who has been here before will be treated all the better a second time. Stranger, settle on your lodging beforehand."

A more independent tone is taken by another innkeeper, who doesn't hesitate to declare that his house is not intended for people of moderate means. "If you live in good style, here's the house for you; if in poor fashion, I'll put up with you, but I shall be ashamed of having you."

Perhaps there are a good many modern hotels conducted on this principle, but the proprietors are not, as a rule, quite so frank in expressing their sentiments.

Cleanliness of the English.

"An American writer," says Tid-Bits, "praises the English as the cleanest people on earth, and declares that the reason for our extra cleanliness is because the fogs and smoke of our island would make us the dirtiest people in the world but for our instinctive cleanliness. The concluding paragraph of his appreciative remark is worth quoting: 'It is to the magic of the tub and towel that the matchless complexion and the superb figures of the English women are due.'"

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE FIRST TEST.

Doctors Give Chloroform a Trial as an Anæsthetic.

Startling Results Obtained from Administrations of the Untried Drug—Dignified Physicians in Grotesque Attitudes.

While the discovery of anæsthetics in surgery was made by an American—it is claimed for three different men—yet the first use of chloroform for the purpose was made by Dr., afterward Sir, James Simpson. Chloroform is still generally used by English surgeons, while in this country most surgeons prefer ether. A recent article in the Century by Miss Eve Simpson, his daughter, gives an interesting account of her father's experiments. In his resolution to discover some new and unobjectionable agent to produce insensibility under the surgeon's knife he was bold almost to rashness. He tried every new compound first upon himself, and then, with a few devoted medical friends, made further tests of all such as seemed to promise success.

In the year 1847, especially, he had been working hard, holding, with Prof. Miller, Dr. Duncan and Dr. Keith, a sort of anæsthetic seance every night after supper. So many strange, unpleasant and more or less dangerous mixtures were tried by these gentlemen that one of them, Prof. Miller, made it his custom to make a brief call at breakfast time every morning in order, as he would say, cheerfully, to hear if any of the experimenters of the evening before were dead yet.

It was one evening in November, after having tried several other substances with little effect, that Dr. Simpson bethought himself of a small bottle of chloroform which he had meant to try and which must be somewhere about the place. A search was instituted, and it was found under a heap of waste paper.

It was tried at once. Immediately a delightful excitement seized upon the doctors; their talk became brilliant, mirthful and then positively hilarious. Prof. Miller, Mrs. Simpson, and one or two members of the family who were present, became much interested in listening to the doctors as they expatiated upon the charms, qualities and agreeable effects of the new fluid. Prof. Miller relates what ensued:

"Suddenly there was a talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton mill, louder and louder—a moment more, then all was quiet, and then a crash!

"On awaking, Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental. 'This is far stronger and better than ether,' said he to himself. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the floor, and that among the friends about him there was both confusion and alarm.

"Hearing a noise, he turned about and saw Dr. Duncan beneath a chair; his jaw had dropped, his eyes were staring, his head was bent half under him. He was quite unconscious, and was snoring in a most determined and alarming manner. More noise still and much motion.

"Then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs making valorous efforts to overturn the supper table, or more probably to annihilate everything that was on it. I say 'more probably,' for frequent repetitions of inhalation have confirmed, in the case of my esteemed friend, a character for maniacal and unrestrained destructiveness, under chloroform in the transition stage."

It is little wonder that Mrs. Simpson was alarmed. But the daring doctors were extricated from among the legs of chairs and tables, and soon recovered themselves and were filled with triumph at the success of their new anæsthetic. When Dr. Simpson became Sir James Simpson, he took for his motto Victo Dolore (pain conquered), which certainly meant more and was more honorably earned than the mottoes of most noblemen and noble houses.

A Miner's Inch.

The mode of measurement of a miner's inch of water varies in different localities, but the accepted legal measure is that quantity of water which will flow through an opening of one square inch in the bottom of a vessel under a mean pressure of four inches. Fifty of the above miner's inches is equivalent to a discharge of one cubic foot of water per second. To get the number of gallons in miner's inches multiply the given number of inches by 14,961, pointing off five decimals. The result will be the number of gallons discharged per second. To get the miner's inch in gallons, divide the number of gallons flow, or discharge per minute, by 8.9766. The result will be the number of inches sought. One miner's inch in gallons: Per second is 0.1496; per minute, 8.976; per hour, 538.56; per day, 12,925.44; per month, 393.418; per year, 4,731,017. One miner's inch will flow: Ten acres per year, 1.45 feet deep; 14.49 acres per year, 1 foot deep; 18.11 acres per year, 9 inches deep.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

How They Are Used to Maintain a Religious School in Paris.

Many Millions of Used Stamps Collected by People All Over the World Find Their Way to This Place.

The often-discussed question of the utility or the absurdity of collecting old postage stamps of common denominations in immense quantities, with the vague notion that in some way they will be of use to some charitable organization, has been running in the London papers of late, and the final result has been to in a great measure clear up the mystery that has doubtless at some time or other crossed the path of every one. The general notion is that a million used stamps are required for some purpose or other, but for just what purpose few of the collectors are able to say. A prevalent notion was that the stamps were used to buy Chinese babies to be trained to a Christian life. After opening its columns for some time for the reception of information on the topic, the Pall Mall Gazette assumed to close and settle the question by declaring that it was conclusively shown that "the idea that certain charities can be effectually benefited by accumulations of old postage stamps is an elaborate delusion."

But a correspondent of the Tablet the leading Catholic weekly of England, into which this conclusion was copied, writes to show that the Pall Mall Gazette is itself deluded, and particularizes at least one excellent charity that not only is benefited by the collecting of old postage stamps, but is solely dependent on that singular industry for its existence. This is the Œuvre de Marie Immaculee of Paris. The work of the institution consists in training "Missionary Catechists," young women who devote themselves, not as nuns, but as lay teachers, or catechists, to the evangelization of pagan women and children of China and India.

The rules of the institution prohibit the collection of subscriptions in any way, because this might divert money from other and perhaps more worthy objects of charity. But the society asks its well-wishers the world over for used postage stamps, which cost nothing to give away. These stamps are made to yield a considerable revenue, as attested by the size of the institution and the extent of its work.

The society's home is at 48 Rue de Bourgonge, and the offices required there for the handling and disposition of the stamps form quite a business block. Great quantities of stamps are received from every part of the world, many millions collected by young enthusiasts who have no distinct idea of what will ultimately become of them finding their way eventually to this place. A considerable part of the revenue of the society is derived from the sale of rare specimens to dealers in stamps, and quite often stamps of the greatest value are received. The greater part of the stamps, however, are of common varieties, and are used for decorative purposes. They are arranged in all sorts of odd, ingenious and pretty designs on cardboard, porcelain plaques, wall hangings, screens, fans and all manner of ornaments. Indeed, there seems no end to the possibilities of thus using the old stamps, and no limit to the fantastic devices which the clever designers in the institution work out. A common device is to make maps of stamps, each country being delineated with stamps of its own issue. China services are covered with the portraits and illuminated borders of stamps and then coated with varnish and baked in the usual way. The stamps are not usually pasted on whole, but are artistically cut up and the beautiful designs of borders used with great effect.

The secretary-general of the society says that the demand for the articles made by the institution is greatly in excess of the supply, and it wants all the old stamps it can possibly get, for, she says, "its only resources are in the sale of old postage stamps given to us in charity." The correspondent believes there are several other worthy charities either solely dependent or largely helped, in like manner, by the collection of old postage stamps.

Learning as She Is Learned.

A few of the better blunders perpetrated at the recent university examinations are given by a contemporary. One candidate described "primogeniture" as a plant which bears only one flower; another derived "equinox" from "equus," a mare, and "nox," night, its meaning being a "nightmare;" while a third, in a paper on the character of Henry VII., wrote: "Catherine Parr, who survived the king, was going to be beheaded, but he died the day before he signed the warrant."—London Globe.

YOUTHFUL DIVERS.

The Agility of St. Thomas Boys in Capturing Coins Under Water.

We were nearing St. Thomas, says a writer in St. Nicholas; all the passengers were on deck looking with interest at the pretty little city, with the hills at its back, and a fringe of palm trees at its feet. When within a short distance of the shore the captain signaled, down plunged the anchor, and before the water had ceased from troubling we were surrounded by a fleet. First came the fine long-boat of the health officer, with its gaudily striped awning, flag flying at the stern, and half a dozen dusky oarsmen, who rowed with great style and precision. Then there were the passenger boats, the sterns neatly cushioned, to which fact the owner called your attention while inviting your patronage. One of these men rejoiced in the possession of a tall hat, which raised him far above his fellows, while he was further distinguished by the name "Champagne Charlie." But hark! hark! the dogs do bark!—the rag-tag and bobtail are putting out to sea! Boys, boys, boys and boys—all eager and ready for a dive!

Some one started the exhibition by throwing a dime overboard. Instantly there were a dozen pair of heels in the air—one splash and a train of shining bubbles rising to the surface showed us that the little divers were on their way down in search of fortune. The water was so clear we could see the coin slowly sinking, and see the little brown body dart after and seize it. On coming to the surface, the one who made the capture would display the coin in his hand, and then shrewdly pop it into his mouth. The cheeks of the lucky boys were round and hard as apples. It was so pretty to see the ease and grace with which they moved through the water; and they entreated for more so pleasantly (with eyes glistening and teeth shining) that the rain of silver and copper continued to fall over the rail until the ship's stock of small change was depleted.

CARIBOU HABITS.

Vegetable Growths That Form Their Principal Food.

In summer the caribou feeds chiefly on common plants; it is especially fond of a broad-leafed grass, growing in wet places and around the barrens which are so numerous in various places in the interior of New Brunswick. In September, says Forest and Stream, you will find them on the barrens, feeding on the reindeer moss, of which they are very fond. They will dig for it when the snow is nearly or quite four feet deep. They have been seen at this work when only their backs were visible above the surface of the snow. When there is a crust on the snow, their operations at once cease, as they are no longer able to work. Then they betake themselves to the black moss which hangs from the trees which skirt the barrens. This they will, however, never eat so long as they can get the genuine reindeer moss. Toward spring they ascend to the high lands and hardwood ridges, where they remain until the snow has left. The dark and white caribou are often seen together in droves.

Not one out of every ten female caribou has horns; when they do have them, they are much smaller than those of the bull. The horns of the female have, however, in general, many more branches than those of the bull, and they are much more regularly and finely formed. The cows carry their horns much longer than the bulls; they have been seen with their horns in the month of April. The old bulls shed theirs from the 10th to the last of November; they hardly ever carry them after the month of November. The young bulls shed theirs from the 1st of December until the middle of February; the younger the animal the longer he retains his horn

MAD ELEPHANTS.

The Males Suddenly Become Dangerously Demented.

When we present the elephant in possession of such intellectual gifts as may be his, there has to be considered the case of the elephant that, being "must," is for a time bereft of its senses, says Blackwood's Magazine. It is only the male that suffers from this affliction of insanity; but every male is liable to it some time or other, and, unfortunately, may be attacked by it without warning of any kind.

Some men of long experience of elephant keeping say that the "must" condition is preceded by premonitory symptoms, and if taken in time may, by diet and treatment, be averted, but, without presuming to contradict these better-informed people, I can aver that I have known some of them to be taken by surprise by the sudden "musting" of elephants under their own immediate supervision.

Some elephants become demons of cruelty when "must," as, for example, a commissariat elephant that, during my time in Oudh, broke away from the Lucknow lines and went over a considerable tract of country, kill ingmen, women and children wherever it found an opportunity of doing so.

I do not know the total number killed by that beast, but it was sadly large. And of course, valuable as the animal was to the government, only one course could be pursued in regard to it. The sentence passed upon it was that of death, and the execution was carried out, not without difficulty and danger to the executioners, by several Europeans, who followed and shot it down.

A DOG'S KNOWLEDGE OF TIME.

Instances Which Go to Prove Remarkable Canine Intelligence.

How do dogs know the time of day? some one asks the writer, and proceeds to relate some stories to prove that they do know it. One of these stories, says the Boston Transcript, is about a collie who starts every afternoon to meet his master, who always comes on the 5:30 train. Trains are continually coming and going, and whistling and ringing, but Pete pays no attention to any but this one. As soon as its whistle is heard he begins to bark joyfully, and never makes a mistake. Another dog became so much accustomed to going to the schoolhouse every morning with his little master that, when the boy was absent for several weeks, the dog still went on going to school, arriving punctually at nine o'clock every morning. Moreover, he never went on Saturday or Sunday.

With regard to the first case, it might be replied, perhaps, by a skeptical person, that the dog was more likely to be able to distinguish the special whistle of the locomotive which drew the half-past five o'clock train than to know it by the hour of the day. And yet the writer has no sort of doubt that dogs do know when a certain hour arrives at which something regular and accustomed takes place. The second case seems to prove this very thing. There is a case on record in which a doctor, who was accustomed to visit a certain village at a certain hour on a certain day each week, always found a dog of his acquaintance waiting for him outside the town, and it was proved that the dog never came to the place at any other day or hour. Evidently all that can be said in explanation of such cases is that animals are susceptible of having periods or circles of time established in their intelligences by use, and that their ignorance of timepieces only serves to make the instinct the keener. It is well known that men who have never possessed watches, and who work or hunt habitually at a distance from clocks, are expert at estimating the lapse of time. Perception of this kind undoubtedly may be cultivated in an intelligent animal as well as in man.

SOME ODD CUSTOMS.

Similarity of Hawaiian Usages to Those of the Hebrews.

The manner of disposing of the dead in the Hawaiian islands is also in accord with the Hebrew custom, says a writer in Lippincott's. The body was embalmed and covered with a glutinous substance or wash, to seal effectually the pores of the skin and exclude all air. The body was then deposited in the side of a precipice. The practice of immolating one or more wives of a chief was carried on to a considerable extent in the Hawaiian group in earlier days. As a manifestation of love and attachment, the wives of a chief would voluntarily die, which act was called moespu, companionship in sleep. This practice can be traced to the Vedic Hindoos, the only difference being that the wife was immolated on the funeral pyre. Some stress has been laid on the peculiar institutions called cities of refuge, or Pun-honua, which were found to have obtained prominence among the Hawaiians, and which have been quoted as another instance of Hebrew influence upon the customs and culture of the islanders. The cities of refuge, however, were not peculiar to the Hebrews. They existed in the time of ancient Greece. We read of the temple of Ceres at Hemione, in Argolis, which was a similar institution, and there were numerous others, both there and elsewhere, where the Cushite influence had modified the customs and molded the cults of the people on its own pattern.

Besides the traditions of the Hawaiians, their practice of incantation and divination, and many peculiarities of their language, show a relation not only with the Hebrews, but also with the fire-worshipers of Persia, the Brahmins and Buddhists of India and other branches of the Aryan race.

A DYING CUSTOM.

The English Queen's Seconder No Longer Wears a Court Costume.

It is under the administration of the so-called "peer premier" that the old aristocratic custom which required the mover and the seconder of the address in reply to the queen's speech to do so in court costume is receiving its first death blow. Mr. Fenwick, who seconded the last address, did so in his ordinary apparel, and the absurd revival of old usages thus received warning to go. But the mover of the address, Mr. Warner, appeared in military garb. That Lord Rosebery has frankly consented to the innovation upon courtly practices shown by Fenwick argues much for his breadth of mind and his good sense. At one time the wearing of court dress and of swords in parliament was the general habit, and though that habit died out about the end of the American war members still continued to appear in the house wearing their stars and ribbons. Some old members also continued to cling to court costume, at least on special occasions, and finally about one hundred years ago this distinguished parliamentary garb was abandoned. It is only retained by the mover and the seconder of the address from some prevailing notion that it implies a mark of respect to the sovereign, and it has lingered on through all the influences introduced by the great reform bill of 1832 even into this democratic age.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT JUNE 16, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

A. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
A. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
A. E. KELLOGG—330 Pine Street.

The returns of the Oregon election show that Lord, Republican for Governor had 40,039; Pierce, Populist, 25,451; Gulloway, Democrat, 16,875; Kennedy, Prohibition, 1, 926, giving Lord a plurality of 14,588, which will be increased some by a few returns yet to come in. The Legislature will stand:

Senate—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 8; Populist, 3.

House—Republicans, 52; Democrats, 1; Populists, 7. Republican majority on joint ballot, 52.

Last Sunday was a disastrous day in the East in the matter of fires. Kansas City, Mo., had a $400,000 fire; Brooklyn, N. Y., had a big fire; Chicago had a half-million dollar blaze, and Pottsdam, P. A., had a nail mill burned, entailing a loss of $100,000 and throwing six hundred men out of work.

A clearance sale of yearling horses belonging to the estate of the late Senator Hearst took place in San Francisco on Monday. Twenty-two youngsters sold, at an average, for $330, a pretty fair price the way horses are going now-a-days.

Will. G. Cox, aged 22, was shot by E. Herting at Virginia City on Saturday night ast. Cox was seriously wounded and he may not recover. Herting is known as the "Idaho Detective" in Virginia, and formerly lived in Bodie.

Christian H. Schapp, editor of the Alaskan of Sitka, aged fifty-two, after participating in Memorial-day exercises, and while writing up the proceedings for his paper, dropped dead of heart disease.

Governor Markham has offered a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of Valentine Diaz, who murdered Manuel Montano, May 10th, in the town of Bishop, Inyo County.

At Willow Ranch, in Modoc County, there have been twenty-six cases of smallpox in the last few weeks, and there will be many more, for no pains are taken to keep the patients isolated.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has decided that it is a prohibition State—that the authorities have no legal right to grant licenses to sell liquor.

Capt. E. B. Zabriskie, late Melter and Refiner at the Carson Mint, died suddenly of heart disease in Carson on Sunday afternoon last.

Innis' Military Band of 65 pieces sailed from New York on the 6th for Europe, where it will give a series of concerts.

The Dowell Observatory at Flagstaff, announces the discovery of two starlight lights in the south polar snow caps of Mars.

Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, has been killed in Indian Territory by U. S. Marshals.

Mrs. Jane Shattuck, who murdered Harry Poole in San Francisco, has gone to San Quentin State Prison for life.

The Rhode Island Legislature has elected George Peabody Wetmore U. S. Senator, to succeed N. F. Dixon.

The Portland flood has subsided and the people have been enjoying a boating carnival through its streets.

The San Jose Woolen Mills have started up, after a six months rest, with half a force.

The Sultan of Morocco has been assassinated, after being on the throne since 1873.

Nevada will have no State Fair this year. Its funds went to the Midwinter Fair.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

Usually involves sea sickness. When the waves play pitch and toss with you, strong indeed must be the stomach that can stand it without revolting. Tourists, commercial travelers, yachtmen, mariners, all testify that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best remedy for the nausea experienced in rough weather on the water. Nervous and weakly travelers by land often suffer from something akin to this, and find in the Bitters its surest remedy. No disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels is so obstinate that it may not be overcome by the prompt and thorough remedy. Equally efficacious is it for chills and fever, kidney and rheumatic trouble and nervousness. Emigrants to the frontier should provide themselves with this fine medicinal safeguard against the effects of vicissitudes of climate, hardship, exposure and fatigue.

African Gold Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A First Class Clipper Ship will sail from San Francisco for

CAPE TOWN, DIRECT,

On or about July 15th, 1894.

Cape Town is in direct communication with the rich Gold Fields in the Transvaal, Mashonaland, and Matabeleland, by Railroad via Johannesberg.

This is an unexceptional opportunity for miners, prospectors, store keepers and others, as the vessel will be specially fitted for the comfort of passengers. A liberal scale of provisions provided, and an experienced Surgeon carried.

Rate for Passage, $100.

Apply early, so as to secure berths.

All additional information will be cheerfully given by applying to

SOUTH AFRICAN PACKET LINE,

FRED. HOLMES, AGENT,
508 Battery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

[my26-1m]

MAKE NO MISTAKE.

The Republican State Convention, which is to meet in Sacramento on Tuesday next, must make no mistakes in selecting candidates for State officers. As a general thing this may be a Republican year, but bad selections may make it otherwise. It would be a great mistake for the Convention to fail to place E. G. Waite, our present Secretary of State, on the ticket for re-election. He has been a splendid officer and should be continued in the position he has so ably filled for the interests of the people, and to his own credit as a faithful servant. Putting him on the ticket will add to the strength of the entire State, District and County tickets. Over one hundred Republican papers of the State have indorsed Mr Waite's candidacy and the Convention should heed such an indorsement.

WHO KNOWS!

We believe the Supreme Court is holding one of its sessions in San Francisco, but no one would think so by reading the papers of that city, as not one to our knowledge takes interest enough in the head tribunal of the State to notice its proceedings—unless it renders a decision that intererts San Francisco. Those papers have subscribers throughout the State who are more or less interested in cases before the Supreme Court and there should be enterprise enough among them to publish its daily proceedings. When the Court is in session in Sacramento, where all its sessions should be held, the Record-Union and Bee give its proceedings daily and people in the interior are kept posted as to the status of their county cases, but when it is in San Francisco no one would know there was such a Court in the State—unless San Francisco is interested in some decision.

A SWINDLE.

It strikes us that it is time San Francisco had a new Assessor, the present and past assessments of property in that city being swindles on the honest taxpayers of the State. The Post is publishing the assessments of the rich people of that city, and we find that many rich men and firms are assessed for very little more than the CHRONICLE-UNION has been in this county. Up here we are assessed for about all we are worth, while in San Francisco the rich are listed for about one-fourth what they are worth. If the State Board of Equalization don't make San Francisco taxpayers squeal its members will shirk their duty.

"RIGHTS OF CHILDREN."—It is not generally known that there is a law in our Statute books, passed March 28, 1874, "to enforce the educational rights of children," which law requires that all children between the ages of eight and fourteen shall be sent to a public school for at least two thirds of the time during which a public school shall be taught in each school year, at least twelve weeks of which time shall be consecutive, unless excused by the Board of Education. It does not apply to children who attend private schools. A violation of the law by a parent or a guardian is a misdemeanor, and it is made the duty of the Board of Education to enforce its provisions. The President of the Board of Education of Sacramento calls attention of parents and guardians to the law, and Boards of Education throughout the State should bring the matter before the people with a view of having a better attendance at the public schools.

Congressman Geary has shown his ears in the House by attacking the memory of California's late Senator, Leland Stanford. Geary saying that Stanford founded the great University out of a spirit of revenge and resentment because he was not elected a Regent of the University of California.—On Wednesday Senator Perkins defended the memory of the great Senator in the Senate. He stated that when he was Governor he appointed Mr. Stanford a Regent of the University, but at the request of Stanford the Legislature did not confirm his nomination; and that Gov. Stoneman would have made Stanford a Regent, but he declined the honor. Geary also disgraced himself by calling Stanford a "criminal" and using very harsh language.—Geary is a dead dog in the political pit, and he is sore over it, and probably has an idea that posing as an opponent of the rail road and its owners he may be able to come to life again and crawl out of the pit, but he will never go to Congress again, nor be Governor of this great State.

The coal strikers in the East are again going to work, compromises having been agreed to and which are satisfactory to the mine owners and employees.

Ben. F. Cox, a young Bostonian, shot himself to death on the wedding day of a young lady of Boston whom he loved, but who cared not for him.

POLITICAL.

Political Cards must be accompanied by $5 to insure insertion. It is a poor time to collect after a convention or election is held.

For Sheriff,
WILSON BUTLER,
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Assemblyman.
(60th District.)
DR. T. A. KEABLES,
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the indorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties.
ap14-tc

NEW TO-DAY.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE

of Mono County, California,

For the Year 1893.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY OF MONO. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that default having been made in the payment of taxes due to the State of California, and the County of Mono, for the year of 1893, upon the Personal Property and Real Estate hereinafter described, and the same having become Delinquent on the 17th Day of November, A. D. 1893, and the 20th Day of April, A. D. 1894, I, M. P. Hayes, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by law, did upon Monday, the 30th Day of April, A. D. 1894, levy upon the following described Real Estate and Personal property, and, as such Tax Collector, will on

MONDAY, the 2d DAY of JULY, 1894,

at the hour of TEN o'clock, A. M. of that day commence to sell the same at Public Auction, in front of the Court House door in the town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, and that he will continue the sale from day to day, according to the adjournments, until the whole property set forth hereinafter, or so much thereof as shall be necessary shall be sold, and that he will sell the smallest quantity of each piece or parcel of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount in lawful money of the United States, of the Taxes and Costs remaining due And unpaid thereon, together with Fifty Cents provided by law for the Certificate of sale, in each and every case, unless the Taxes Delinquent, together with the Cost and Percentages, are paid previous to the 2d Day of July, A. D. 1894, the Real Property upon which Taxes are a Lien will be sold in the manner, place and time, as aforesaid, under the provisions of Section 3764 of the Political Code.

The amount due on each Assessment including the Cost and Percentages, is as follows, to wit: Against—

B.

No. 4. Brodek, G. Bodie. non res. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 7, Block 21, $40. Total value, $40. Total Tax, 80 cents. 1st Installment, 40 cents. 15 per cent., 6 cents; 2d Installment, 40 cents; Total, 86 cents; 5 per cent. delinquency, 04 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $1 40.

No. 5. Bancroft Publishing Company (a corporation). Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 14, Block 21, $100 00. Total value, $100 00. Total Tax, $2 00. 1st Installment, $1 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 15 cents. 2d Installment, $1 00. Total, $2 15; 5 per cent. delinquency, 11 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $2 76.

No. 6. Becktel Consolidated Mining Company, Bodie. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: Becktel Con. Mining Claim, situated in Bodie, Mono County, California, commencing at the S. E. corner and running thence

1st, N. 69° W., 4.28 chains; thence
2d, N. 40° E., 1.85 " "
3d, N. 57° W., 2.17 " "
4th, N. 61¾° W., 3.03 " "
5th, N. 20° E., 14.92 " "
6th, S. 58½° E., 9.09 " "
7th, S. 36° W., 2.00 " "
8th, S. 28½° W., 13.86 " " to place of beginning, value, $100. Improvements thereon, Hoisting Works and Machinery, value, $800; Total value, $900. Total Tax, $18 00. 1st Installment, $9 00; 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 35. 2d Installment, $9 00. Total, $19 35. 5 per cent. delinquency, 97 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $20 82.

C.

No. 9. Curran, H. C Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie Lot 30, Block 26. Value, $10. Improvements thereon, House; value, $20. Total value, $30 Total Tax, 60 cents. 1st Installment 30 cents. 15 per cent. Penalty, 5 cents. 2d Installment, 30 cents. Total, 65 cents. 5 per cent. delinquency, 3 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $1 18.

No. 10. Cashbaugh, A. A. non resident. Benton. All right, title and interest in and to the following described land, to wit: E ½ of S E ¼, and N E ¼. Section 36, Township 5, S. R. 32 E. 240 acres. Value, $300. Total value, $300. Total tax, $6 00. 1st Installment $3 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 45 cents. 2d Installment, $3 00. Total, $6 45. 5 per cent. delinquency, 32 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $7 27.

D.

No. 13. Webster, O. L. Benton. Interest in the following described property, to wit: Lot in town of Benton on the S side of Main street, and next W of Mrs. J. A. Creaser's property, created by mortgage given by N Daniels to O. L. Webster dated January 15th, 1892, and recorded in Book E, page 80, Mono County Records. Original value of mortgage, $210 00. Assessed value, $100 00. Value, $100 00. Total value, $100 00. Total tax, $2 00. 1st Installment, $1 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 15 cents. 2d Installment, $1 00. Total, $2 15; 5 per cent. delinquency, 11 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $2 76.

No. 14 Donnelly, D. F. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: S ½ E ¼ of S E ¼. Section 16, Township 5 S, R. 33 E. 40 acres. Value, $200. Improvements thereon, House and Stable value, $100; Water right, in Piute Canyon, value, $25. Above property subject to mortgage given by D. F. Donnelly to N. Daniels, dated March 6th, 1891, and recorded in Book E, page 36, Mono County Records. Original value of mortgage, $600 00. Assessed value, $300 00. Farming utensils, $20. 5 common Horses, $200. 3 Colts, $30. Total value of personal property, $50. Deduction on account of mortgage, $300. Total value, $275. Total Tax $5 50. 1st Installment, $2 25. 15 per cent. Penalty, 79 cents. 2d Installment. 25 cents Total, $6 29. 5 per cent. delinquency, 31 cents. Costs, $1 00. Total due— $7 60.

G.

No. 18. Goldsmith, Emma. Bodie. Lot in the town of Bodie. Lot 70, Block 21, value, $10. Improvements thereon, House; value, $30. Organ, value, $25. Total value, $65. Total Tax, $1 30. 1st Installment, 90 cents. 15 per cent. Penalty. 14 cents. 2d Installment, 40 cents. Total, $1 44. 5 per cent. delinquency, 7 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $2 01.

No. 19. Gifford, W. M. Non resident. Bridgeport. Patent Right to S ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼, Section 27, Township 5, N, R 26 E. N E ¼ of S E ¼. Section 28, Township 5 N, R 26 E. 160 acres, value, $200. Improvements thereon, Cabin, value, $50, S ½ of S E ¼, Section 29, Township 5 N, R 26 E. N W ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N W ¼, Section 35, Township 5, N, R 26 E, 160 acres value, $200. Improvements thereon, Cabin, value, $50. N ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼, Section 24, Township 5 N, R 25 E, 120 acres; value, $150. Improvements thereon, Cabin; value $25. Total value, $675. Total Tax, $13 50. 1st Installment, $6 75. 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 01. 2d Installment, $6 75. Total, $14 51. 5 per cent. delinquency, 73 cents. Costs, $1 50. Special School Tax, $2 03. Total due— $18 77.

H.

No. 20. Harvey, James Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 27, Block 29, value, $10. Improvements thereon, Dwelling House, value, $50. Furniture, $40. Total value, $100. Total Tax, $2. 1st Installment, $1 40. 15 per cent. Penalty, 21 cents. 2d Installment, 60 cents. Total, $2 21. 5 per cent. delinquency, 11 cents. Costs 50 cents. Total due— $2 82.

K.

No. 23. Kellogg, John H. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: E ½ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼. Section 27, Township 5 S, R 33 E. N W ¼ of N W ¼, Section 26, Township 5 S, R 33 E, 160 acres, value, $400. Improvements thereon, House and fence, value, $300. Above property subject to mortgage dated February 9th, 1890, given by John H. Kellogg to W. H. Russell, and by him assigned to Gilbert Clement, dated July 7th, 1892, and recorded in Book E, page 86, Mono County Records. Original value of mortgage, $500. Assessed value of mortgage, $500. Farming utensils, $50. Wagon, $75. Harness, $30. 3 American Horses, $180. Total Personal property $335. Deduction on account of mortgage, $500. Total value, $535. Total Tax, $10 70. 1st Installment, $5 70. 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 21. 2d Installment, $2 00. Total, $12 01. 5 per cent. delinquency, 60 cents. Costs, $1 00. Total due— $13 61.

L.

No. 27. Luis Frank. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described land, to wit: S ½ of S E ¼, section 8, Township 4 S, R 27 E. N ½ of N E ¼, Section 17 Township 4 S, R 27 E. 160 acres, value, $200. Total value, $200. Total Tax, $4 00. 1st Installment, $2 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 30 cents. 2d Installment, $2 00. Total, $4 30. 5 per cent. delinquency, 22 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $5 02.

O.

No. 32. Owens, Lew Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 4, Block 17, value, $10. Improvements thereon, value, $115. Total value, $125. Total Tax, $2 50. 1st Installment, $1 25. 15 per cent. Penalty, 19 cents. 2d Installment, $1 25. Total, $2 69. 5 per cent. delinquency, 13 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $3 32.

P.

No. 34. Potter, Wm. E. Non-resident. Bodie. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: S E ¼ of N W ¼, Section 17, Township 3 N, R 27 E. 40 acres, value, $50 00. W ½ of S E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼, Section 28, Township 3 N, R 27 E. 160 acres, value, $220. Improvements thereon, Cabin, value, $20. Total value, $270. Total Tax $5 40. 1st Installment, $2 70. 15 per cent. Penalty, 41 cents. 2d Installment, $2 70. Total $5 81 5 per cent. delinquency, 29 cents. Costs $1 00. Total due— $7 10.

No 35. Pray, Frank P. Non-resident. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described land, to wit: N ½, S W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼. Section 16, Township 5 S, R 33 E. 600 acres. Value, $750. Total value, $750. Total Tax. $15 00. 1st Installment, $7 50. 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 13. 2d Installment, $7 50. Total, $16 13. 5 per cent. delinquency, 81 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $17 44.

R.

No. 44. Regan, Pat. Lundy. Interest in the following described property, to wit: Patent Right to W ½ of S W ¼, S W ¼ of N E ¼, section 20, Township 2, N, R 26 E. S W ¼ of N E ¼, Section 19, Township 2 N, R 26 E. Improvements thereon, Cabin and fence. Created by mortgage given by C. Thieveirge to Pat. Regan, dated May 29th, 1891, and recorded in Book "E," of mortgages, page 4, Mono County Records. Value of mortgage, $200. Total value, $200. Total Tax, $4 00. 1st Installment, $2 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 30 cents. 2d Installment, $2 00. Total, $4 30. 5 per cent. delinquency, 22 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $5 02.

S.

No. 37. Soderling, A. Bodie. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: The "Bagge" Placer Mining Claim, situated in Booker Flat, in Bodie Mining District, Mono County, California, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a stake and monument, 924 feet westerly to a stake; thence 924 feet northerly to a stake, thence 924 feet easterly to a stake; thence southerly to place of beginning, and adjoining the "Christin" Placer Mining Claim on the North; value, $50. Improvements thereon, cabin; value, $25. Lot in town of Bodie; Lot 7, Block 22; value, $50; Improvements thereon, assay office; value, $125. Library, $10; assay tools, $70; Cabinet, $10; Fixtures, $40. Total value of Per. Pro. $180. Total value, $380. Total tax $7 60. 1st Installment, $5 10; 15 per cent Penalty, 77 cents. 2d Installment, $2 50; Total, $8 37; 5 per cent. delinquency, 42 cents; Costs, $1 00. Total Tax— $9 79

No. 38. Schmackpeper, H. Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 8, Block 10. Value, $10. Improvements thereon, House. Value, $40 00. Total value, $50. Total Tax, $1 00. 1st Installment, 50 cents, paid. 2d Installment, 50 cents. 5 per cent. delinquency, 3 cents. Costs, 50 cents Total due— $1 03.

T.

No. 41. Tioga Consolidated Mining Company" Bodie. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit:—Tioga Consolidated Mining Company's Claim, commencing at S. E. corner of U. S. S. No. 38, and running thence

1st. S 32½° W 8.89 chains; thence
2d. N 65½° W 5.09 " "
3d. S 21° W 3.26 " "
4th. N 6° W 8.85 " "
5th. N 28½° E 13.86 " "
6th. S 57½° E 9.09 " to place of beginning. Section 9, Township 4, N, R 27 E. Value, $100. Improvements thereon, hoisting works and machinery. Value, $800. Total value, $900 Total Tax, $18 00. 1st Installment, $9 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 35. 2d Installment, $9 00. Total, $19 35. 5 per cent. delinquency, 97 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $20 82

U.

No. 45. Unknown Owners. "Goodshaw Mining Claim." Bodie. All the right, title and interest in and to that certain mining claim, situated in Bodie Mining District, Mono County, California, commencing at the N. E. corner and running thence;

1st. S 13° W 15.97 chains, thence
2d. S 52° W 4.18 " "
3d. N 69½° W 4.66 " "
4th. S 13° W 1.31 " "
5th. N 69½° W 3.32 " "
6th. N 13° E 8.13 " "
7th. N 69½° E 3.00 " "
8th. S 24¾° W 12.60 " "
9th. N 69½° W 1.50 " "
10th. N 20½° E 15.62 " "
11th. N 69½° W 1.00 " "
12th. N 13° E 18.34 " "
13th. S 69½° E 4.58 " "
14th. S 69½° E 6.85 " to place of beginning. Value, $100. Total value, $100. Total Tax, $2 00. 1st Installment, $1 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 15 cents. 2d Installment, $1 00. Total, $2 15. 5 per cent. delinquency, 11 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $2 76.

No. 46. Unknown Owners. Mono Lake Hydraulic Mining Company's Claims. Mono Lake Patent Right to N E ¼ of S E ¼, Section 14, Township 2 N, R 25 E. W ½ of N W ¼ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼ of N W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼ of N W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ of N W ¼, S ½ of S E ¼, S E ¼ of N E ¼, S ½ of N W ¼ of N E ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ of S W ¼ of N E ¼, N ½ of N W ¼ of S E ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of N E ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ of N E ¼, N ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of N W ¼ of N E ¼. Section 13, Township 2, N, R 25 E. S ½ of S W ¼ of S W ¼, S ½ of S E ¼ of S E ¼, Section 12, Township 2 N, R 25 E. S ½ of S W ¼ of S W ¼, S ½ of S E ¼ of S W ¼ of S E ¼, S ½ of S E ¼ of S E ¼, Section 7, Township 2 N, R 26 E. N ½ of N W ¼ of N E ¼, Section 18, Township 2 N, R 26 E. 400 acres. Value, $500. Total value, $500. Total Tax, $10 00. 1st Installment, $5 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 75 cents 2d Installment, $5 00. Total, $10 75. 5 per cent delinquency, 54 cents. Costs, $2 00. Total due $13 29.

No. 47. Unknown Owners, Mono Lake All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: Those certain Water Ditches known as the "Virginia Creek Ditches" and water rights to Virginia Creek. Value, $4,000. Also, 6 Lakes at the head of Virginia Creek, and Dams. Value, $4,000. The Improvements — Office, House, Stable and Sleeping House. Value, $100 Total value, $2,100. Total Tax, $42 00. 1st Installment, $21 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, $3 15. 2d Installment, $21 00. Total, $45 15. 5 per cent. delinquency, $2 26. Costs, $1 00. Total due— $48 41

No. 48. Unknown Owners. Mammoth Mining Claim. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described mine or mining claim situated in Lake District, Mono County, California, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a monument on Mammoth Hill and running in a southerly direction in and along the vein or lode for 1500 feet to a similar notice, posted at the south end of said claim, and 300 feet on each side of said lode or mine, and known as the "Mammoth Mining Claim." Value, $250. Total value, $250. Total Tax, $5 00. 1st Installment, $2 50. 15 per cent. Penalty, 38 cents. 2d Installment, $2 50. Total, $5 88. 5 per cent. delinquency, 27 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $6 15.

No. 49. Unknown Owners. Ruby Consolidated Mining Claim. Bodie. Patent Right to "Oro" Mining Claim, situated in Bodie Mining District, Mono County, California, commencing at S E Corner, and running thence

1st. S 68½° W 15.74 chains, thence
2d. N 26½° E 9.12 " "
3d. S 68½° E 14.84 " "
4th. S 21½° W 9.09 " " to place of beginning in Section 16, Township 4 N, R 27 E. Value, 100. Also, the Spring Mining Claim, commencing at the N E Corner, and running thence

1st. S 68½° W 12.80 chains, thence
2d. N 69½° W 9.09 " "
3d. N 26½° E 3.18 " "
4th. S 69½° E 9.00 " " to place of beginning in Section 16, Township 4 N, R 27 E Value, $100. Improvements thereon, broken Shaft House. Value, $300. Total value, $400. Total Tax, $8 00. 1st Installment, $4 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 60 cents. 2d Installment, $4 00. Total, $8 60. 5 per cent. delinquency, 43 cents. Costs, $1 00. Total due— $10 03.

W.

No. 50. White, Mrs. J. C. Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie, Lot 5, Block 13, value, $10, Improvements thereon, Dwelling House, $30. Lot in town of Bodie, Lot 4, Block 13, value, $10, Improvements thereon, House, value, $50. Furniture, $40. Sewing Machine, $25. Total value of Personal Property, $65. Total value, $165. Total Tax, $3 30. 1st Installment, $2 30. 15 per cent. Penalty, 35 cents. 2d Installment, $1 00. Total $3 65. 5 per cent. delinquency, 18 cents. Costs $1 00. Total due— $4 38.

M. P. HAYES,
Tax Collector of Mono County, California.

jn9-4d

ADVERTISED

IN THE

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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

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Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 5
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	20
Pack Animals, each	2½
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	5

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CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTER, Proprietor.
[je20-tf]

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

TYPE METAL
For Sale at
This Office

YOU
SHOULD TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
AT
$3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 16. 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Bellbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Treasurer Joe A. Brown returned from San Francisco on Sunday, accompanied by H. Mathey, one of the purchasers of the Travertine quarry.

Assessor John Welch came over from Bodie on Monday.

Z. Pierce was in from Smith Valley on Monday with a load of splendid apples, which found a ready sale.

Miss Cornelia Richards, Superintendent of Schools, has been here this week attending the meeting of the Board of Education. During her late visit on the other side of the mountains, besides attending the annual meeting of County Superintendents, she visited several educational institutions, occupying her time very profitably.

Miss Etta Mack, of Antelope, has been here all the week, attending the meeting of the Board of Education.

Miss Zella Hayden, our late teacher, came over from Bodie on Saturday last to attend the meeting of the Board of Education.

Surveyor A. Garrard has been here this week.

George Troy and son, of Lundy, have been here this week on legal business.

District Attorney Hayes returned from Bodie on Wednesday evening.

Dr. T. A. Keables and wife came over from Bodie on Thursday.

Supervisor Pitts and Fred. Hardy, of Antelope, were here on Thursday.

Misses Mildred, Idell and Christine Gregory, of Bodie, have been here this week on educational business.

Public Administrator Sayre was in town on Monday.

Mrs. Sam. Fales and Mrs. J. G. Pimentel and son were down from the Hot Springs yesterday.

A. F. Bryant left this morning for San Francisco.

Mrs. Harvey Boone has returned home.

William Robinson was taken up to the Hospital this week by Supervisor Pitts of Antelope. He is over 93 years old.

Harry Branch, the prospector, is in town.

FOURTH OF JULY.

An adjourned meeting of citizens was held on Thursday evening to hear the report of the Committee on Sports and finish the program for the Fourth. The Sports Committee reported the program of Sports, which was ratified. The program will be found in the Fourth of July advertisement. After transacting other unimportant business the meeting adjourned. The celebration promises to be one that our people will not be ashamed of. The ball in the evening will be a fine one. The Orchestra Band is practicing frequently and will have some new music in honor of the Day and the dancing public will have no cause for complaint on that score. Those that don't come to Bridgeport on the Fourth will miss a right royal good time.

NEW MONEY ORDERS.—Postmistress Brady has received the new Money Orders, which are to take the place of the old style ones. They are printed on white paper.—The new order is made up of a system of coupons, to be a check upon the purchaser and the Postmaster, and are sold at reduced rates. As the rates are lower than the express orders the express company will see a difference in its order business.

FLAG DAY.—In accordance with the request of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution in the East, that the 14th of June should be observed as Flag Day, it being the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the National Flag, the flag of the CHRONICLE-UNION was thrown to the breeze on Thursday morning, and soon thereafter the Court House, School House, Allen and Leavett Halls, David Hays & Bro. and other flags were given to the breeze, giving our town a gala appearance.

ASSESSING.—Assessor Welch is now here assessing Bridgeport property, and can be found at his office in the Court House during the usual business hours. It is hoped all our property owners will hand in their statements as soon as possible, so they can be entered on the Assessment Roll before the Board of Supervisors meet as a Board of Equalization in July.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The following School Trustees were elected at the late election in this county: Antelope, R. Terry and R. G. Watkins; South Antelope, Fred. Hardy; North Antelope, H. A. Pitts; Benton, O. Bertrand; Bodie, Harvey Boone; Bridgeport, James Sinnamon; Mono Lake, W. P. Lundy. Postmaster Butterfield, we believe, was elected in Lundy.

PLEASANT.—We have been having a few pleasant days this week, but before this writing gets cold the weather may be cold again, and stormy. Here is the 16th of June and no Summer weather yet.

Death of Miss Nellie Rickey.

Miss Nellie Rickey died in San Francisco Wednesday night at 10 o'clock from the shock attendant upon a surgical operation. Senator Rickey arrived in San Francisco yesterday morning, too late to see his daughter alive, and he is completely crushed by the blow as Nellie had always been his favorite. Miss Rickey had been ill for some time preceding her death and the only hope of recovery lay in the operation, but the shock was too severe.

It was Senator Rickey's intention to bring his daughter home with him last week, but she was not able to travel and she was hopeful of being benefited by the proposed operation. Her body will arrive to-morrow morning and the funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church at 2 P. M.

Miss Nellie Rickey was well known in Carson, having lived here the greater part of the time for the past fifteen years. She was unusually bright in a literary way, but only her intimate friends were aware of what she was capable as she was anything but pedantic. She possessed considerable artistic ability and had devoted the greater part of the last two years to perfecting herself in art. She was fearless and independent in speech and action, but loyal to her friends, charitable to the needy and always considerate of those dependent upon her bounty. She will be sadly missed by her associates and friends.—Carson News, 8th.

Miss Rickey was well known here, where she has left many friends who will deeply sympathize with her father and family in their great loss.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education commenced its semi-annual session on Tuesday and closed the examination of applicants yesterday afternoon. A Grammar Grade Certificate was issued to Miss Etta Mack, of Antelope Valley, and a Primary Grade to Miss Mildred Gregory, of Bodie. One of the other applicants missed a certificate by only one credit, which she will undoubtedly make up for at the next session. The Board will hold a business meeting this evening.

"NEVADA AND HER RESOURCES."—Our old friend Governor R. K. Colcord, of Nevada, will accept our thanks for a copy of "Nevada and Her Resources," issued by the State Bureau of Immigration of Nevada. It is well gotten up, beautifully illustrated and gives a fair description, with illustrations, of each county in the State, and is a work that should do much good in inducing immigration to our Sister State, which, though the smallest, in population, is really better off, financially, than any State in the Union.

HELD.—Constable Webster, of Benton, arrived here on Monday with J. F. Jones, who was held on a charge of selling liquor to Indians.

The "schoolmarms" and members of the Board of Education went to the Twin Lakes this morning.

GOOD ROAD.—A good road to the Travertine quarry has been made this week.

A Free Coinage Bill.

Senator Squire introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver which provides that the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, receiving payment in standard silver dollars equal to the value of the bullion on the day of deposit, the difference to be retained by the Government as a Seigniorage reserve fund and used by the Secretary of the Treasury in maintaining a parity of silver dollars. The coinage of silver dollars shall not exceed over four million dollars each month. When the aggregate amount of money in the country reaches $40 per capita further silver coinage shall be discontinued and be resumed when it falls below that figure. Provision is made for coinage silver half dollars of the present size and maintaining their parity in the same manner as other silver. They also are made legal tender.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The Sacramentans are making great preparations for the reception of the Republican State Convention.

ICE CREAM.—Mrs. S. A. Hopkins will have ice cream at her parlor to-morrow.

BIRTH.

LUNDY—In Bridgeport, June 9th, to the wife of Wm. O. Lundy, a son.

DEATH.

RICKEY—In San Francisco, June 6th, Helen Isabel, daughter of Thomas B. and the late Jennie Caroline Rickey, a native of Douglas county Nev., aged 24 years and 8 months.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

We are pleased to be able to announce that the publisher of THE INTER OCEAN has made a special offer on the Weekly edition of that paper during the present political campaign. He will send The Weekly Inter Ocean for six months to any subscriber on receipt of thirty cents. This is a very low price for one of the best and ablest Republican newspapers in the country. Good Republicans should try to increase its circulation. Subscriptions will be received at this price from June 1st to August 1st. After that the regular prices will be restored.

Judge Ross, at Los Angeles, on Wednesday sentenced 170 Industrials to imprisonment for four months for stealing a train of the Atlantic & Pacific road, which is in the hands of a receiver.

RICH FIND.—It is said that rich placer diggings have been found near Independence. Much of the gold found is from the size of a kernel of wheat up. It has created considerable excitement in that section.

One of the powder houses of the California Powder Co. at Santa Cruz blew up at noon on Wednesday, but no one was injured.

It is said that natural gas has been struck in Carson, where a well was being bored.

Breckenridge has been expelled from the Union League Club of Chicago.

1776. 1894.

The Citizens of BRIDGEPORT

WILL CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

W. O. Parker,	President
Chas. L. Hayes,	Orator.
Mrs. M. J. Cody,	Reader.
Miss Gracie Benjamin,	Poetess.
Miss Irene Miller,	Recitation.

A PROCESSION,

M. P. Hays, Grand Marshal.
Bridgeport Brass Band.
Car of State.
Officers of the Day in Carriages.
Citizens in Catriages.
Citizens on Horseback.
Piute Braves on Horseback.
Procession to move at 10 o'clock, sharp.

LITERARY EXERCISES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

AT

BRYANT'S HALL.

(11 o'clock.)

Red, White and Blue—by Band,
Introductory remarks by the President.
Song.....Choir.
Declaration of Independence.
Mrs. M. J. Cody.
Hail Columbia—by Band.
Reading of Poem, Miss Gracie Benjamin.
Oration.
C. L. Hayes.
Yankee Doodle—by Band.
Song.....Choir
Recitation, Miss Irene Miller.
Star Spangled Banner—by Band.

HORRIBLES.

(2 o'clock.)

Procession of Horribles to start from the residence of Thos. Kirkwood, followed by Horrible exercises at the Hall.

SPORTS.

(3 o'clock.)

RACES.

Boys—14 or under—100 yards, 1st, $1 50, 2d, $1.
Boys—7 " 50 " $1, 50 cents
Boys—10 " 60 " $2, $1.
Girls—same as above.
Boys—under 12. Sack, 25 yards. 1st, $2, 2d $1
Ladies—Egg. 1st, $3, 2d, $2.
Young men, sprinters barred, 100 yards. 1st $3. 2d, $2.
Men—free to all, 100 yards, 3 to enter to start. 1st, $5 and entrance fees. 2d, $3.
Tug of War—7 married and 7 single men. $7.
Horse—free for all, 440 yards and repeat, 3 to enter—2 to start. 1st, $10 and entrance fees. 2d $5.
Mustang—440 yards, single dash. 1st, $5, 2d, $2 50.
Vaquero—300 yards, turn and back to starting place for outcome. Each rider to have three horses—one through and back, changing to the next, etc. Rig to consist of Mexican saddle, bridle and blanket—all separate. Each rider allowed a helper to bring, hold and take away extra horses. 1st, $12 and entrance fees.
Slow—free for all, 440 yards, $5.
For horse races, 10 per cent. entrance.

Sunrise—Federal salute, 13 guns.
Sunset—National salute, 44 guns.
Ringing of bells—sunrise, noon and sunset

GRAND BALL

AT

BRYANT'S HALL.

MEDICAL.

Mr. Larkin

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was confined to the house, almost unable to walk, on account of an ulcer on his left leg. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once there were signs of improvement. He was soon able to go to work again. My oldest son was stricken down with rheumatic fever. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time he soon recovered his health. Attending others, I became all run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me much good." MRS. S. E. LARKIN, Chico, Butte County, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,
618 F Street,
P. O. Box 385. Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexandr
President and Manager.
WARREN S. PERKINS, Vice-President and Secretary. EDWIN VAN EVERY Treasurer.

OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY.

Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL

HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,

Highest Grade, Best Assortment, Low Prices.

414 Market Str. near Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

A QUEER CONTROVERSY.

Two Washington Cities Dispute Over a Mountain's Name.

Tacoma Says It Is Tacoma and Seattle Says It Is Rainier, and Each City Stubbornly Adheres to Its Own Opinion.

In the controversy over the name of this mountain all the rivalry between Tacoma and Seattle finds expression, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. I know of one Tacoma man who refused to be introduced to a person whom he had been most anxious to meet because he happened to overhear the latter refer to Mount Rainier. In Seattle many subscribers were once obtained to an eastern magazine in which an article on their city was to appear. It was published and was as laudatory of them as the most captious Seattleite could desire, but not a copy was sold in the city, nor would a subscriber allow a copy to enter his house, because by an unpardonable oversight the writer had called the disputed mountain "Tacoma." In the Seattle stationery shops they keep slips of paper with "Mount Rainier" neatly printed on them for pasting over the "Mount Tacoma" that sometimes appears on maps they are obliged to sell. They also carefully erase the words "Mount Tacoma" from all souvenir photographs bearing it that come into their possession, and substitute "Mount Rainier" before selling them. No doubt these same things are done in Tacoma, only in reversed order. The Tacoma man will explain with convincing earnestness that Ta-ko-mah was the aboriginal name of the mountain for centuries before the white settlement of the country; that it is not only euphonious but beautifully poetical in its meaning—"the breast that nourishes." "Surely," he will say, "a most appropriate name for a mountain whose glacial streams perpetually nourish the plains at its feet. And who was this Rainier, anyhow? An Englishman who not only never saw this country, but was inimical to it and its institutions."

When you repeat this to your friend in Seattle he will assume a fine expression of mingled scorn and pity for your credulity and exclaim: "That's all bosh! Tacoma doesn't mean anything of the kind. The word simply means mountain and nothing more. As for the name Rainier, it was given by Vancouver, the first white man who ever saw the mountain and who certainly earned the right to name what he discovered. It appears on his charts of this region, and as all his nomenclature has been adopted by the United States coast survey, there is no reason why an exception should be made in this case. This silly row about nothing is all poppycock, anyhow. I, for one, am tired of it and wish those fellows over there would drop it. Rainier it is, and Rainier it will be for all time, even if we have to go up and chisel the name on the mountain side in letters a thousand feet long." So for him who would maintain friendly relations with both camps it is well to remember that "Tacoma" is the countersign in Tacoma and "Rainier" in Seattle, while on neutral ground the subject of contention should be spoken of as "the mountain," "the beautiful mountain," "the disputed mountain" or "the Fuzihama of America." It has been suggested that the question might be settled by compromise and popular vote, by submitting the combinations "Taconier" and "Raicoma" to the people of the two cities and calling for an expression of preference from every man, woman and schoolchild in them. Outsiders are apparently quite willing, for the sake of peace, to call the mountain by any name approved by the cities. By this means a controversy to which no other end seems possible might happily be concluded.

WHY THE PRIEST TREMBLED.

Assistant Chanted to Him During Service That He Had Drawn a Prize.

An interesting incident has just occurred in Lima, Peru, awakening equally human sympathy and fanatical fury. A Dominican father celebrating mass in La Merced, having reached the most imposing part of the ceremony, when the Gloria was resounding through the lofty arches of the oldest temple on the continent, was seized with violent trembling and would have fallen but for the service of an assistant.

Investigation shows that while the service was proceeding an altar boy had conveyed a piece of news to the assistant and he, profiting by the noise of the Gloria, had chanted, so as to be heard by the father, "You have drawn the twenty thousand dollars," being the quarterly grand prize of the national lottery.

The poor friar had been in great poverty and suddenly saw himself provided with the means of supporting the mother of his children, a joy too great for his simple human soul. The assistant has been sentenced to "reclusion" for three months and the friar to one month. The woman has already been made comfortable by the friends of the priest, who have taken charge of his fortune to save it from the rapacity of his superiors.

A Precious Relic.

The oldest Christian fan which is in existence dates from the sixth century, having belonged to Queen Theodelinda, a princess who possessed a nail of the holy cross, which afterward was set in the iron crown of Lombardy. This is preserved in the castle of Monza, near Milan, and shown to the tourist as a relic. This is an interesting specimen of a folded fan, as it is made in two leaves, which shut on each other by means of a spring. It is gilded and ornamented with pearls and rubies, and bears traces of a Latin prayer. The handle is of solid gold, inlaid with gems. The young girls of Milan go to Monza on a certain day in the year simply to touch this magical fan, as it is supposed to bring about a speedy and happy marriage.

LESS RANT THAN FORMERLY.

There Is Now a More Quiet System in the Practice of Law.

"There is as much learning here in the legal profession as ever but it is not on exhibition," said a lawyer to a Philadelphia Record man. "In the first place, the courts will not countenance its undue display. In old times an advocate was allowed great latitude. Formerly, in a case of damages caused by a neglected sidewalk, the attorney would be allowed to expound not only the laws relating to damages for neglect but he might stray off into the realms of medical jurisprudence at great length and even perorate with an allusion to the magna charta, the constitution and the American eagle. At present a lawyer must confine himself to the real merits of his case. The machinery of our courts has grown too costly to permit such waste of time. It follows that there is less oratorical skill displayed than in former days, especially at the period when some of our leading lawyers made a specialty of criminal defense. Now few lawyers of eminence either in Philadelphia or the east generally undertake the defense in a criminal case.

"To-day the practice of law, like other professions, is being more and more specialized. A law office is simply a business office, as you may discover by visiting some of the new handsome office buildings down town. I know of one office, where there are several partners, that would remind you of a banking office and where a bookkeeper and a cashier are employed to pay off clerks, typewriters and other employes. You will, however, still find veteran members of the bar pursuing old-time methods in a cozy, quiet office, sitting at a baize-covered table amid a wilderness of well-thumbed books. They carry a dark green bag filled with briefs when they go to court, precisely as all lawyers did fifty years ago and as London barristers still do.

"As to young lawyers, however talented they may be, if without social prestige their struggle to advance in the profession is sure to be a hard one. Practice now is often inherited or transmitted in some other way. I could point out to you in Philadelphia law firms that have been confined to the members of one family or its collateral branches since the revolution."

PROTECTION FOR THE SALMON.

Necessary in Order to Save a Pacific Coast Industry from Extermination.

There is a movement on foot to protect the salmon industry of the Pacific coast, for it is asserted there is imminent danger of the extermination of the salmon unless something be done. A bill has been sent to congress, and a petition to both houses of that body in favor of the bill is being largely circulated in Washington, Oregon and California. It seems, according to the Seattle Telegraph, that the favorite habitat of the salmon of the Pacific coast is the waters of Alaska, and the salmon fishing of that territory has become one of the most important industries of the United States. In twelve years there were packed in Alaska 4,153,761 cases of salmon, the total value of which at the lowest average price was $16,637,004. There are in Alaska, between 55 degrees and 66 degrees north latitude, thirty-four canneries, which have been constructed at a cost of $25,000 to $50,000 each.

The present difficulty is that, although the number of canneries in Alaska has largely increased, the output from the earlier locations has actually diminished during the last three years. The reason for this decrease is that there are fewer salmon, the streams which are their favorite haunts having been fished out on the one hand and so guarded on the other with nets, fish racks and other appliances that the salmon cannot get up stream to their spawning grounds. The petition alleges that to maintain and preserve this great industry it is necessary that congress should pass a law for the regulation of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and there should be no unfavorable response to such a petition. There will be some individuals, perhaps, who will object to the regulation of the fisheries, but they will belong to the class which always kills the goose that lays the golden eggs. It is alleged that any sensible proprietor of a salmon fishery and cannery in Alaska would rather have his take of fish limited for a few years than to have his business ruined entirely, as will be the case unless the salmon be adequately protected by congress.

A CHINESE SAMSON.

Wonderful Feat of a Chinaman at a Militia Examination.

A Hankow correspondent gives an account of the discovery of a young Samson at the militia examinations. There were about nine hundred candidates, of whom sixty-three gained the degree of promoted men. They are tried in archery, lifting, sword and spear exercise, etc., also in writing. The senior wrangler was a young man, only twenty-two years of age, from Kinhua. His particular success was in lifting, and his strength is estimated at eight hundred catties (the catty is about one and one-half pounds), though, really they say it is only six hundred catties. This is tested by lifting a square stone of three hundred catties weight as high as the breast. This man not only lifted it to that height, but gave it a little toss up and caught it as it came down.

The governor was astonished and asked him to repeat the feat. The young man supposing that he was suspected of having some secret help, threw off his coat, exposing his bare body, and repeated the feat to the entire satisfaction of the judges. Though in archery and other practices his skill was not conspicuous, he was awarded the first place on the list of successful candidates, and the governor did him the honor of asking who had been his teacher and trainer. He replied that it was his father, who was himself a military officer and had served at Ningpo and elsewhere.

MANUFACTURING ANTIQUITIES.

It Has Been a Flourishing Trade for at Least Four Centuries.

Much curious information is contained in Sir John Evans' article in Longman's on the "Forgery of Antiquities." Both counterfeits and forgeries, he says, abound in every department of archeology.

The fabrication of lapidary inscriptions is said to have begun some four centuries ago. The number and verisimilitude of the forgeries in the first half of this century was so great as to reduce considerably the value of genuine antique gems.

It is probable that more than half of the old Dresden china now exposed for sale is counterfeit.

The forgery of ancient carved ivories has developed two distinct schools, one in southern France, the other near Cologne.

The German Becker seems to have been the modern prince of antique coiners. He engraved dies for upward of three hundred types of coins, principally Roman, and as most of these were struck in gold—a metal that does not change in appearance with time—he realized large sums from unwary collectors.

How to take off the appearance of novelty from the freshly-struck coins was a question of difficult solution. He solved it thus:

He had a small box constructed, which he partly filled with iron filings, and screwed to the springs of his carriage, and in this box he placed his newly-struck coins, and then, as he expressed it, "took his old gentleman a drive" on the road between Frankfort and Offenbach.

The coins came out of the box still fresh, but with the too-glaring bloom of youth judiciously toned down.

Wherever excavations are carried on . . . when coins are inquired for they are sure to be produced.

The making of "paleolithic" implements takes rank as one of the fine arts in the valley of the Somme and in the neighborhood of London. So with neolithic implements. A certain artificer of this craft, nicknamed "Jack Flint," when from their abundance his forgeries lost their sale, earned a somewhat honest penny by publicly exposing his tricks of trade. Objects of the bronze period are also obligingly prepared.

The writer concludes with the consoling reflection that "great as may be the forger's skill, not one of his frauds in a thousand escape detection," and that the existence of fraud sharpens and tests archeological discernment.

INEXPENSIVE PLEASURES.

They Are the Best in Life, Say the Philosophers.

The comparatively cheap pleasures seem to be the best in life generally, says Harper's Weekly. There is so very little that the very rich can buy for themselves that need stir envy in people who are just comfortably off. Warmth is such a delightful thing in winter, but you and I can get as much as we want of it, and a millionaire can have no more. And there are so many cheap, ordinary things to eat that are just as good or better than the expensive things. An epicure who lives in the western part of this state was saying the other day that, having a particular dinner in view, he sent to a judicious man in New York for the best fish that the market offered. They sent him a fresh cod, and he admitted that no fish could be better and moralized (those are his remarks above) on the comparative cheapness of the fleshly gratifications that were really best, such as potatoes and chickens and fresh air, and tea and water (warm and cold) and soap and sleep. When one considers how good a big five-cent sandwich tastes when he is really hungry, and how little difference there is between good wine and good water when it has once passed one's gullet, and how much of that difference is in favor of the water, it really lends a dangerous charm to economy and simple living, and makes one wonder that thrift is not more catching and that the delights of avarice should be so generally monopolized by the aged.

One of the cases where a cheap article is often at least as good as a dear one is in the matter of sons-in-law. How often it happens that the plain, cheap son-in law who exacts no bonus and even in some cases contributes to his wife's support, turns out in the end to be really more valuable and satisfactory than the bankrupt loafer prince who costs a million or two at the start and all that he can lay his hands on afterward!

A GERM-DESTROYING ELEMENT.

Healthy Blood Said to Be Sure Death to Bacteria.

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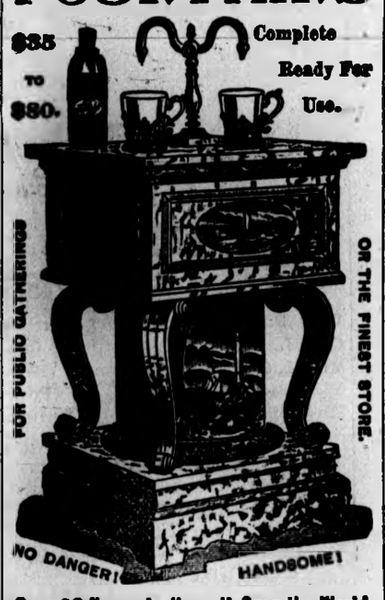

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Where It Came From.

The expression "from pillar to post" is derived from a custom practiced in the riding schools of olden times. The pillar was placed in the center of the ground, and the posts were arranged two and two around the circumference of the ring at equal distances. Hence "from pillar to post" signified going from one thing to another without any

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